

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name(s): Lafarge Hydrated Lime

Product Identifiers: Hydrated Lime, Slaked Lime, Dolomitic Hydrated Lime, Lime, Caustic Lime, Lime Hydrate, Calcium Hydroxide, Calcium Dihydroxide, Calcium Magnesium Hydroxide, Type N Lime, Type S Lime

Manufacturer:
Lafarge North America Inc.
12950 Worldgate Drive, Suite 500
Herndon, VA 20170

Information Telephone Number:
703-480-3600 (9am to 5pm EST)

Emergency Telephone Number:
1-800-451-8346 (3E Hotline)

Product Use: Hydrated lime is used as an additive for mortar, cement, concrete and concrete products. It is also used in soil stabilization, as an anti-stripping agent in asphalt, for pH adjustment, and in other products that are widely used in construction.

Note: This MSDS covers many types of hydrated lime. Individual composition of hazardous constituents will vary between types of hydrated lime.






Section 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent (By Weight)	CAS Number	OSHA PEL -TWA (mg/m ³)	ACGIH TLV-TWA (mg/m ³)	LD ₅₀ (mouse)	LC ₅₀
Calcium Hydroxide	50-95	1305-62-0	15 (T); 5 (R)	5 (T)	7300mg/kg, oral	NA
Magnesium Hydroxide	0-50	1309-42-8	NA	NA	8500mg/kg, oral	NA
Calcium Oxide	0-5	1305-78-8	5 (T)	2 (T)	3059 mg/kg, intraperitoneal	NA
Magnesium Oxide	0-5	1309-48-4	15 (T)	10 (T)	NA	NA
Calcium Carbonate*	0-3	1317-65-3	15 (T), 5 (R)	10 (T)	NA	NA
Crystalline Silica	0-1	14808-60-7	[(10) / (%SiO ₂ +2)] (R); [(30) / (%SiO ₂ +2)] (T)	0.025 (R)	NA	NA

Note: Exposure limits for components noted with an * contain no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

Hydrated lime is produced from the slow addition of water to crushed or ground quicklime (calcium oxide) which is produced by burning various forms of limestone. Trace amounts of chemicals may be detected during chemical analysis. For example, hydrated lime may contain trace amounts of iron oxide, aluminum oxide, fluoride compounds, and other trace compounds.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

	WARNING	 Respiratory Protection  Eye Protection  Waterproof Gloves  Waterproof Boots
	<p>Corrosive - Causes severe burns. Toxic - Harmful by inhalation. (Contains crystalline silica)</p> <p>Use proper engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment to prevent exposure to wet or dry product.</p> <p>Read MSDS for details.</p>	

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Emergency Overview: Hydrated lime is a granular, white or grey, odorless powder. It is not combustible or explosive. A single, short-term exposure to the dry powder presents little or no hazard. Exposure of sufficient duration to hydrated lime can cause serious, potentially irreversible tissue (skin, eye, respiratory tract) damage due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye Contact: Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of dry powder or with wet hydrated lime can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Skin Contact: Hydrated lime may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, and severe burns.

Burns: Exposure of sufficient duration to wet hydrated lime, or to dry hydrated lime on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort.

Inhalation (acute): Breathing dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure. Inhalation of high levels of dust can cause chemical burns to the nose, throat and lungs.

Inhalation (chronic): Risk of injury depends on duration and level of exposure.

Silicosis: This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica from this product can cause silicosis, a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease. See Note to Physicians in Section 4 for further information.

Carcinogenicity: Hydrated lime is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC or NTP; however, hydrated lime contains trace amounts of crystalline silica which is classified by IARC and NTP as known human carcinogen.

Autoimmune Disease: Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys.

Tuberculosis: Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.

Renal Disease: Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

Ingestion: Do not ingest hydrated lime. Although ingestion of small quantities of hydrated lime is not known to be harmful, large quantities can cause chemical burns in the mouth, throat, stomach, and digestive tract.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

- Eye Contact:** Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions and burns.
- Skin Contact:** Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Seek medical attention for rash, burns, irritation, and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet hydrated lime, cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement.
- Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.
- Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have person drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention or contact poison control center immediately.

- Note to Physician:** The three types of silicosis include:
- Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
 - Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years). Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis.
 - Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels.

Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Section 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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| Flashpoint & Method: | Non-combustible | Firefighting Equipment: | Hydrated lime poses no fire-related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire. |
| General Hazard: | Avoid breathing dust. Hydrated lime is caustic. | Combustion Products: | None. |
| Extinguishing Media: | Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. | | |

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- General:** Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause the hydrated lime to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of hydrated lime and contact with skin. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Scrape wet hydrated lime and place in container. Allow material to dry or solidify before disposal. Do not wash hydrated lime down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).
- Waste Disposal Method:** Dispose of hydrated lime according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable, but reacts slowly with carbon dioxide to form calcium and magnesium carbonate. Keep dry until use. Hydrated lime may react with water, resulting in a slight release of heat, depending on the amount of lime (Calcium oxide) present. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatibility: Wet hydrated lime and cement is alkaline and is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Hydrated lime and cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Hydrated lime and cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

Hazardous Polymerization: None.

Hazardous Decomposition: Hydrated lime will decompose at 540°C to produce calcium oxide (quicklime), magnesium oxide, and water.

Section 11 and 12: TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For questions regarding toxicological and ecological information refer to contact information in Section 1.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste and containers in compliance with applicable Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not classified as a Hazardous Material under U.S. DOT or Canadian TDG regulations.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA/MSHA Hazard Communication: This product is considered by OSHA/MSHA to be a hazardous chemical and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.

CERCLA/SUPERFUND: This product is not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance.

EPCRA SARA Title III: This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and is considered a hazardous chemical and a delayed health hazard.

EPCRA SARA Section 313: This product contains none of the substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

RCRA: If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.

TSCA: Hydrated lime and crystalline silica are exempt from reporting under the inventory update rule.

California Proposition 65: Crystalline silica (airborne particulates of respirable size) is known by the State of California to cause cancer.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)
WHMIS/DSL:


Products containing crystalline silica and calcium carbonate are classified as D2A, E and are subject to WHMIS requirements.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION
Abbreviations:

>	Greater than	NA	Not Applicable
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
CAS No	Chemical Abstract Service number	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	NTP	National Toxicology Program
		OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CFR	Code for Federal Regulations	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
CL	Ceiling Limit	pH	Negative log of hydrogen ion
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
EST	Eastern Standard Time	R	Respirable Particulate
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	T	Total Particulate
		TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LD ₅₀	Lethal Dose	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hour)
mg/m ³	Milligrams per cubic meter	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration		

This MSDS (Sections 1-16) was revised on March 1, 2008.

An electronic version of this MSDS is available at: www.lafarge-na.com under the Products section.

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